SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNEDAY, MARCH 9, 1853. NO. 32.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)

Leaves daily - - - - - at 4 p. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 4 a. m.
The mail closes at 3 p. m.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By 2 horse hack,)

Leaves daily - - - - - at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 3 p. m.
Mail closes at 6½ a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By 4 horse coaches,)

Leaves daily - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 11½ p. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack,)

Leaves Sunday and Wednesday - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 4 horse coach,)

Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 10a. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m. except Sunday.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack.)

Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m.
Mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)

Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Mail closes at Friday at 12 m.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

Artists' Materials.

A FINE assortment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artist's Emporium," N. Y.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30, and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on stretchers from 9, by 12, to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artistis Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils.
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastil,
Pastil Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.

A few beautiful and valuable Oil paintings by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. Music Store.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL In Raleigh.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25,00
French extra, 10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

February 5, 1853. L. WADDELL. 24—1y.

Attention, Farmers of N. Carolina!

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the farmers of the State, that the second volume of *The Farmer's Journal* published at Bath, N. C., will begin on the first of April next. Those persons who wish to take The Journal will do well to send in their names at once, in order that they may begin with the first number of the volume, and that it may be known in time what the issue for the year will be.

JOHN F. TOMPKINS, M. D.

Terms, 1 copy $1 00
6 copies 5 00
12 " 10 00
30 " 20 00

Payment in advance.

February 11th, 1853. 25—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

"JUST TO HAND."

A FOUR cases Beebes' best Spring Style of HATS. Those wishing the very *best* article had better call at once on

EVANS & COOK,
No. 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 22—

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

BRITTON & TODD, having this day associated with them Mr. BENJ. HARRISON, will in future conduct a

General Grocery, Commision and Forwarding Business,

under the firm and style of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON; and hope, by a strict attention to business, and a faithful discharge of our duty to our patrons, to continue to merit and receive their patronage and support. We have removed to our New Store on Sycamore street, one door above Mr. B. P. Harrison's Carriage Repository, and opposite West Hill Warehouse. We shall keep on hand, at all times, a large and well selected stock of GROCERIES, and pay strict attention to the sale of Produce consigned to us.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD,
BENJ. HARRISON.

☞ The business heretofore conducted by the subscribers, under the firm of BRITTON & TODD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the formation of the new co-partnership of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON. All persons indebted to the old concern will oblige us by making immediate payment. We most respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends, and the public generally, to our new concern.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.

January 1st, 1853.

P. S.—The name of the old concern will still be used by either of us in winding up the old business.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.

Petersburg, January 5th, 1853. 954—w4w.

A Line to Our Friends.

THE undersigned take occasion to return their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage they have received; and they would say to their friends that they are now better prepared than heretofore to execute all work in their line. They can now furnish the best and most fashionable CARRIAGES, from the lightest to the heaviest, and all other kinds of vehicles, such as Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, &c.

They would say to their friends at a distance, who do not find it convenient to call and see their work, that by dropping us a line and describing what they want, they can have it sent to them. We feel a desire to accommodate all who may favor us with their patronage. All work made and sent to order, and if we do not comply with the order we do not ask the work to be taken, nor will we think hard of those ordering for not taking if the order is not complied with, for we flatter ourselves with the belief that we can give satisfaction. All we ask is a trial. We have on hand a large and well selected stock of materials, and we have also the best set of hands that can be brought to this country; and we shall spare neither time nor expense in accommodating our friends.

In addition to the above we have made arrangements to repair all kinds of Harness at low prices. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

BOBBITT & MINATREE.

Louisburg, N. C., Jan. 18, 1853. 20—4t.

NEW IMPORTING And Jobbing Dry Goods House,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

for the purpose of conducting an

Importing and Jobbing Dry Goods Business,

and will, by the 1st of March, be prepared to exhibit to the TRADE an assortment in extent and at PRICES that will compare favorably with any JOBBING HOUSE, North or South.

Merchants visiting our market are solicited to examine our stock. JOHN STEVENSON,
JAMES WEDDELL,
late of Tarboro', N. C.

Petersburg, January 24, 1853. 956—w1y.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of CREECH & RYALS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern will please call and settle with John Creech, as he is duly authorised to close the same.

CREECH & RYALS.

February 4, 1853.

Mr. John Creech will visit New York in a few days for the purpose of selecting a stock of New Goods, and will continue business at the old stand of Creech & Ryals, where he will be pleased to see the friends of the old firm and the public generally.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 959—w.

GUN, LOCK-SMITH, AND BELL-HANGER.

CHARLES KUESTER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "JOB" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. CALL AND SEE.

Raleigh, February 21, 1853. 960—

$ 25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Raleigh, in December last, a negro boy named WILLIS PERRY. Said negro is about six feet high, very black, and shows his teeth, which are large and white, very plainly. He is bowlegged, one leg more crooked than the other. He has a peculiar scar on one of his forefingers, extending from joint to joint. He will no doubt attempt to pass as a free man under an assumed name.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said negro to the subscriber at Raleigh, or fifteen dollars for his confinement so that I get him again.

BENJ. TROLLINGER.

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 28—tf.

CENTRAL HOTEL---By A. Bellamy,

WARRENTON, N. C.

HAVING again taken charge of my old stand in Warrenton, I take this method of informing the public that I am prepared to give comfortable accommodation to all who may patronize me. Considerable repairs have been effected and others are in progress that will enable me to furnish excellent bed-rooms; my table shall be set with as good as the market will afford, and stables supplied with good provender and attended by experienced Ostlers. Thirty years experience emboldens me to believe that I shall be able to give satisfaction to the public. ANN BELLAMY.

Warrenton, Feb. 10, 1853. 26—4w.

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward of $25 for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State or delivery to me on my Contract on the North Carolina Rail Road ten miles west of Raleigh, of a negro woman called Delpha. She is a tall black woman with prominent cheek bones, large eyes, a fine set of large teeth. I am inclined to the belief that she is harbored by a cousin of hers, living at Mrs. Malone's Raleigh, or by a gang of free negroes living near Morrisville Post office, 12 miles west of Raleigh on Crabtree.

PRO. E. A. JONES.

January 12, 1853. 18—3m.

Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Lamp AND LAMP FEEDER. A new article, warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of Burning Fluid. Camphene, and all other explosive compounds used for the production of light. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell to prevent explosion is that of the well known "Davy's" Safety Lamp for Miners. For sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

February 22d, 1853. 29—

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
ong Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Ex ra Long Green,
Gherkin (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LELTUCK—Early curled si-
Royal Cabbage, lecia,
Large India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD — White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific.
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster.
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualites
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10 4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS,

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Now opning my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny, Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
egars of the most approved Brands.

Sept. 21, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at

HENRY KIEM'S.

P. **BUSBEE & BROTHER,** have removed their Law office from the Court House to the old "Henry Cannon office" owned by Willis Scott Esq., corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1853. 17—9t.

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads.
1 bale ex. st. Oznaburg.

J. BROWN.

Dec. 7, 1852. 6—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, $400
10 do do do 485
12 do do do 525
14 do do do 585
15 do do do 615
16 do do do 650
20 do do do 695
25 do do do 750
30 do do do 850
35 do do do 900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock, Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

HURRAH FOR CHATHAM!

NEW TOBACCO FACTORY AT PITTSBORO'.

LONG & BURNET,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Chatham and adjoining Counties that they have established

A TOBACCO FACTORY

in Pittsboro', and wish to purchase all kinds of Tobacco, viz: Common and Fine. For fine yellow Tobacco they are willing to pay liberal prices, from $6 to $12½, according to quality and color.

All those having Tobacco for sale will do well to give us a trial before selling elsewhere, as we are determined to give the full value for each quality.

Pittsborough, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—3m.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 10—

Hull's Tallow Candles.

10 BOXES, Just received. Also, 5 Bags Old Java Coffee.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, February 14, 1853. 29—

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for he liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases, but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its be, innings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 14th, 1853. 17—

New Silk, Shawl and Embroidery STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he has just opened at THE NEW STORE, a splendid assortment of

Silks, Shawls, Embroideries and Dress Goods,

which he will sell at prices lower than they have ever before been offered in this city.

His stock of goods are of the newest style and latest importation, and he would invite customers to call, examine and judge for themselves, as he feels confident that, upon examination, they will compare favorably with the best in the market.

Very superior and magnificent embroidered Canton crape shawls, from 5 to $50, fine Cashmere, Thibet, plaid and Brocha Shawls at various prices. Rich Brocade, Black Italian, and fancy Silks from 40 cts. to $2 50 per yard.

Fine French embroidered collars, sleeves, chemisettes, cloths and cassimeres of superior quality, suitable for men or boy's wear; also a full assortment of gloves, hosiery, and a variety of articles, at equally low prices.

J. SMITH, Fayetteville street,
next door to Mr. Pattin's Shoe-Store.

Raleigh, Dec. 27th, 1852. 12—1m.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

SMITH, WATSON, & Co.

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE.

No. 87, NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. H. SMITH, JNO. T. WATSON, JOSEPH DUNGAN.

I HOPE my North Carolina friends and former fellow citizens, will give our House a call at least, before purchasing elsewhere. We have a new and good stock of all articles in our line on hand, and are determined to try to give satisfaction to such as may give us a trial.

I. T. WATSON.

February 10, 1853. 26—

Music, Pianos, Guitars, Violins, &c.

AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE.

JUST received and ready for inspection and sale, a beautiful assortment of Pat. h'd Rosewood Guitars, beautifully ornamented.

Violins, a larger and cheaper lot than ever before offered in the State.

Violin Boxes, Boxwood, Logwood and White,
Violin Cases, varnished wood and paper,
Octavo Flutes, E. D. and C., Ivory and Silver keys,
Violin Bridges,
Clarionets and Clarionettas,
Violincellos and Bows,
Triangles, Banjos, Castinetts, &c., &c., &c.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Germison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1852. 85—

Carpeting.

DRAWING Room and Bed Room Carpets,
Stair Carpets,
Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs,
Fancy painted Druggets for Crumb Cloths,
Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

Just Received,

5 HOGSHEAD'S of New Crop Cuba Molasses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

February 4, 1853. 28—

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of

100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Breastpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry, and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to Oliver and Procter,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS Just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving

A New and Beautiful Assortment

of Goods in his line, embracing

Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia

CLOTHS,

of best French and English manufacture, and of various grades of prices.

Best SIMONI DOESKINS, Warranted,

French, English, Scotch and American

FANCY CASSIMERES,

of every variety of style and price.

VESTINGS,

of super Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Mornoo and Cashmere, *a splendid article.*

Wedding and Party Vestings, Can't be Beat.

☞ With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance.

Satisfaction always Guaranted.

His stock of

FURNISHING GOODS

is most complete—

Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment "
Socks, silk, merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered,

In addition to the above he has a fine supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public; being manufactured under his own supervision can confidently recommend them, and asks a comparison with any other Goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and

Will not be Undersold by Any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own Goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions just at hand. ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, October 2, 1852. 92

EXCELSIOR FAMILY SOAP.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

COLD or warm water—either soft, hard or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes and then put them to souk for three or four hours, then take them and rub them and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one-third less time and trouble and expense than with any other soaps known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre, or the skin, or any thing that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink, or Stains, &c. from any Goods without the least injury.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

"STILL THEY COME."

RECEIVED this day at EVANS & COOKE'S a beautiful assortment of DeLaines, black and colored Alpaccas, English Merinos, Black Silk Cashmere Shawls, Plaid do, black and colored Braids, a few pieces silk Lace, chil. Stockings, a good assortment of men's wear, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, black Union Cassimere, Striped Cottons. Also, one case Brogans, good article.

Come take a look,

At EVANS & COOKE.
No. 29, Cheap Side.

Dec. 1st, 1852. 6—

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms $52,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Pa

Inaugural Address of President Pierce,

MARCH 4, 1853.

MY COUNTRYMEN: It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow over which I have been borne to a position so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself.

The circumstances under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the Republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me, not as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful, and diligent exercise of my best powers. I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness; you must sustain me by your strength When looking for the fulfilment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred, even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed, in the administration both of your home and foreign affairs.

Whether the elements of inherent force in the Republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population, and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion, on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-four years ago, the Father of his Country made "the" then "recent accession of the important State of North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States," one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the Confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor, equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of power, in a government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say that, although comparatively weak, the new born nation was intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an allpervading purpose to maintain them, stronger than armaments. It came from the furnace of the Revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood, against dangers, which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitation, which has at times fearfully menaced at home. They approved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the dawning lights of the Revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of; it was a thing realized. They had exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what all history affirms to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance.

In this our country has, in my judgment, thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement, and hope, to those who earnestly listen to tones which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials, and its triumphs. Pre-eminently, the power of our advocacy reposes in our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances under which it became them to pledge to each other "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy with which that great conflict was opened, and under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncomplaining endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession which characterized all the counsels of the early fathers.

One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude, which, at the outset, disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have become nearly three-fold their original number, your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great oceans, and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the States and the Federal Government in their respective constitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guarantee of the strength and integrity of both.

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my Administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression, we have every thing to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my Administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world. An administration would be unworthy of confidence at home, or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction, that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor. It is not your privilege, as a nation, to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of your history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief. But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations throng the unexplored pathway of advancement, and will be limitless as duration. Hence, a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace not less the distant future than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations upon our continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in regard to them so much as to see them consolidate their strength and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade, and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national polity we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and anxieties, we have been, happily, almost entirely exempt. Whilst these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they cannot affect us, except as they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people.

With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall under all circumstances require, prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us a nation are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign, without wealth to purchase for him preferment, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed even in the presence of princes, with a proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home that the agent whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize that upon every sea and on every soil, where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights. And, in this connexion, it can hardly be necessary to re-affirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental. The rights, security, and repose of this Confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign power beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible.

The opportunities of observation, furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my own mind the opinion, entertained and acted upon by others from the formation of the Government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous, but unnecessary. They also illustrated the importance, I might well say the absolute necessity, of the military science and practical skill furnished, in such an eminent degree, by the institution, which has made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry, and devotion to the public service, than for unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone. The army, as organized must be the nucleus around which, in every time of need, the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of your defence—a national militia—may be readily formed into a well-disciplined and efficient organization. And the skill and self-devotion of the navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag, which has waved its untarnished folds over every sea, will still float in undiminished honor. But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought, at a future time, to the attention of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, to which I shall always look with profound respect, and with trustful confidence that they will accord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs, you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts, in a very important particular, must result in a humiliating failure. Offices can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can confer no prerogative, nor importunate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws and the benign influence of good government; but a claim for office is what the people of a republic should never recognise. No reasonable man of any party will expect the administration to be so regardless of its responsibility, and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons, known to be under the influence of political hostility and partizan prejudice, in positions which will require, not only severe labor, but cordial co-operation. Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, and no personal wishes to consult, in selections for official station, I shall fulfil this difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interest of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity, and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws, for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence and peculation, will be vain. With them, they will be unnecessary.

But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a Confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents, in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities; and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States, and your common rights and obligations under the General Government. And here, in my opinion, are the considerations which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquility. If the Federal Government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States, or interfere with their rights to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject, which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has made us what we are—showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence which our fathers could hardly have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far off future. The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon the subject was clear and unequivocal, upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recurred to at this time because silence might, perhaps, be misconstrued. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. Without it, what are we, individually or collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race, in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind? From that radiant constellation, which both illumines our own way and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and, if there be not utter darkness, the lustre of the whole is dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them while I possess the power to stay it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief that, as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but it never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the Republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom, which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union has had my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in the different States of this Confederacy, is recognised by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the "Compromise measures," are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been, and are, my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity.

But let not the foundation of our hopes rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected. It must be felt that there is no national security but in the nation's humbled, acknowledged dependence upon God and His overruling Providence.

We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us the Constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazards. Let it be impressed upon all hearts that beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever re-unite its broken fragments. Standing as I do almost within view of the green slopes of Monticello, and, as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past gathering around me, like so many eloquent voices of exhortation from Heaven, I can express no better hope for my country than that the kind Providence which smiled upon our fathers may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

STORY WITH A MORAL. We hope none of our particular friends will apply to themselves the portrait displayed in the following sketch:

Some years ago Mr. R., an American gentleman, having discovered some new process by which he thought money could be made in England concluded to try his fortune in London. Very soon after his arrival, he presented himself at the office of one of the leading journals, and requested to see the editor. He was desired to give his name and business, which he did, and an answer was speedily brought that the editor was engaged. By dint of great urgency, he at last succeeded in making his way to the room of the sub-editor, and having never found any difficulty in obtaining a hearing from gentlemen of the press in his own country where the time of an editor is considered almost public property, supposing that i would be received as a favor, and duly glorified, as t matter of conrse, in the next day's impression! Bea fore he had fairly made his beginning, however, the sub-editor cut him short, politely but firmly, by saying he had no time to spare, and that he presumed his visitor's object was to have his discovery noticed. "Why, yes, sir, I should like"—"it can't be done, sir, without trouble; write whatever you like, it shall go in; of course you will leave your name and address. The clerk in the office will arrange with you as to terms. Good morning sir." Finding himself bowed out, Mr. R. went to the office, where he was furnished with pen, ink and paper, sat down, and in the course of some twenty minutes produced an editorial paragraph of perhaps twice that number of lines. This he handed to the clerk, merely asking whether it mould appear the next day.

"Certainly, sir, Editorial?"

"Yes, sir, in the editorial columns."

"I presume you would not wish it in the largest type used in the paper?"

"Why, yes, sir, I should prefer that."

"In that case, sir, the charge will be ten guineas; if in smaller, five."

Mr. R. took his manuscript, and withdrew.

PLEASANT STREET, Monday evening.

MR. EDITOR:— My next door neighbor, widow Frizzle, ran into the house to-day, exclaiming with up-lifted hands, "Dear me! Miss Byles, here is sad news indeed. Parson Henry Beecher has come out in favor of drinkin' sperits!"

And drawing from her pocket a newspaper, Mrs. Frizzle pointed to a piece which stated, sure enough, that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had written a letter to the missionaries, advising them to fill their trunks with "Aromatic Snaps," (composed of pure Holland gin,) before starting on a journey.

I was never so thunder-struck in all my life, Mr. Editor, as I was upon reading this. What are we coming to? Will Deacon Grant, too, take to drinking "Snaps?" and Mr. Pierpont, will *he* retrogade from his high estate, and fall back on Old Holland, because forsooth, they call it "*Aromatic Snaps.*" If he does, I hope to Heaven his head will *snap* when he wakes o' mornings!

But neighbor Frizzle observed that "she couldn't arter all, bring herself to believe that the snaps *was* gin."

In order to settle this point, I sent to Brown's for a half pint bottle of the article, and after swallowing half a dozen wine glasses thereof, we were both well satisfied as to its nature.

Said Mrs. Frizzle, smacking her lips, "Well, I do declare if old Frizzle was to crawl out of his grave, and taste of them snaps, and didn't say they was the real Old Holland, (and how the poor critter did hanker arter his Old Holland!) why all I've got to say is, his sense of taste has become perverted!"

Dear Mr. Editor, what *shall* we have next?

Yours, as ever,

PRUDENCE BYLES.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1853.

MR. HENRY M. LEWIS, Montgomery, Alabama, is our General Traveling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. LEWIS, JAMES O. LEWIS and SAMUEL D. LEWIS.

MR. C. W. JAMES, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by JOHN T. DENT, H. J. THOMAS, O. J. DYER, C. M. L. WISEMAN, ISAAC BARTLETT, R. C. COOKE, A. L. CHILDS, and L. R. ROWNELL. Receipts of either will be good.

MR. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by WM. H. WELD, JNO. COLLINS, JAMES DEERING, J. HAMMITT, JOS. BUTTON, GEORGE P. BUTTON, ISAAC M. BODINE, EDMUND W. WILEY, WILLIAM L. WATERMAN and GEORGE I. MCLEOD.

THE INAUGURAL.

We refer our readers of all parties, with pride and pleasure, to the Inaugural Address of President Pierce, which appears in our columns to-day. It is a frank, bold, and high-toned *American* document. It embodies, we feel sure, the principles and sentiments of a vast majority of the people over whom Gen. Pierce has been called to preside.

Upon all the topics which could be legitimately embraced in such a document, the President is alike emphatic and clear. There is no mincing of words, no halting in expression, no shrinking from a candid and straightforward avowal of opinions; and yet the document is so guarded in its general scope and purpose as to leave the impression upon all minds that its language was carefully prepared and weighed.

The document is before our readers, and each one will peruse and judge for himself. It is, therefore, unnecessary that we should refer to it point by point; but we cannot withhold particular allusion to the patriotic and highly satisfactory tone in which the President discusses the foreign policy of the government, and also the question of Slavery. Upon both these subjects he stands with the republican fathers. The great heart of the people is with him, and he may be assured that here, especially, they will "sustain" him by "their strength." While he recognizes in the American example—the "trials" and the "triumphs" of the country the "most animating encouragement and potent appeal" in behalf of the oppressed; and while he justly holds that "no example can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice," he yet announces that his administration "will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion," and that "the rights, security, and repose of this Confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign power beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible." So far as the question of Slavery is concerned, he is as decided, and the ground he occupies is as high and as firm as any one could wish. He finds domestic Slavery recognized in the Constitution, and he intends to stand by it as it is, and to see to it that all the rights of Southern men connected with it are secured. Who could ask more than this?

Our cotemporaries of the press, of both parties, have hailed this Address in terms of warm commendation. The Richmond Enquirer says:

"We have the happiness to present this morning the Inaugural address of President Pierce. To say that it is an eloquent, sound, patriotic, *American* paper, is to say what every citizen of Virginia, of every party, condition and name, will echo. It is one of the most chaste and admirably conceived productions we have ever read. There is not a sentence, from beginning to end of it, that will not find a cordial response in the heart of every reader. It will inspire a universal sentiment of good will and confidence towards its author, in the North, South, East and West. It will make an admirable first impression in favor of the new administration, wherever it is read. It is a production worthy of the President of our Republic, and worthy of the august party that elevated him to power. We have only space for this general notice this morning; and will leave our readers to enjoy a pleasure in its perusal, such as they have rarely if ever before enjoyed from a State paper."

The Washington Union applauds it in the most enthusiastic terms, endorsing it throughout; and the Washington Republic, *the organ of President Fillmore*, expresses the opinion that it will be received by the American people "with very general approbation." We give the whole of the Republic's article:

"The Inaugural Address of President Pierce to his countrymen will be received by them, we think, with very general approbation.

With regard to the extension of our territory, it expresses no fear of new acquisition, but contemplates without alarm the possibility of its becoming eminently important for our own protection. At the same time, it repudiates all wrong and dishonorable means of expansion. It recommends a pacific policy towards foreign nations; and reaffirms as an admitted principle that no further colonization of this continent by foreign powers beyond their present jurisdiction is to be tolerated.

The views of the President with regard to the Army and Navy will commend themselves to the approval of these two branches of the public service.

We apprehend that no holder of office and no office-seeker can be dissatisfied with the observations of that part of the message which is devoted to their respective cases.

We have no disposition to object to what is said of the propriety of adhering to the exercise of power granted by the Constitution to the Federal Government; and we cordially approve the sentiments avowed in connexion with the Compromise measures of 1850. We hope that these principles will be so far esteemed vital by the President as to induce him to exclude from his Cabinet every man who has regarded and denounced those measures as a justification for Disunion.

In conclusion, we cannot withhold from the President our grateful acknowledgments for the entire absence of party animosity in his inaugural discourse. It breathes the spirit of the sovereign whom a great English writer pictured to himself as the beau-ideal of chief magistrates—one who should be "not the King of Whigs, nor the King of Tories, but the King of England."

President Pierce acknowledges his obligations to the "masses of his countrymen, and to them alone." He seems to be sincere in this sentiment, and his address presents in no part any contradiction to it. If he acts in accordance with it, and with the general views of his address, we apprehend that he will find more factious opposition in his own ranks than in those of the friends of the late Administration."

The Baltimore Sun, a neutral journal, says:

"This document is published in another column, and brief, sententious and excellent as it is, we are cautioned against any attempt to mar its quality or character by an abstract of it. We lay it before the reader, inviting his attentive perusal of it, as a voucher at the threshhold of the career of Gen. Pierce in his illustrious office, for the dignified and effective discharge of the duties and responsibility thus devolved upon him. The inaugural is rife with the spirit of an elevated republicanism. It is illustrative at once of the intrinsic and extrinsic virtue and efficiency of our system of government; and will afford the most unequivocal assurance to every candid man, that President Pierce fully comprehends the spirit and design of our institutions, in their application to ourselves and the other nations of the world.

On all the prominent topics of national interest, the inaugural touches with peculiar distinctness, pertinence and propriety. We meet with no remark that is exceptionable in any degree in its aim or tone. The language seems to be the natural utterance of a man swayed by the highest principles of human action, influenced by the most genial sympathies of humanity, yet inflexible of purpose under the intelligent conviction of his mind. We therefore unhesitatingly commend to our readers the cordial recognition of the administration of President Pierce as at the outset glowing with the brightest auspices, and worthy of the amplest confidence of the people of the land."

The ship is again (in the language of the Union) on the "republican tack"—a disciple of Jefferson and Jackson is at the helm of State, and the country has, in the Inaugural Address, a chart of the voyage before it. Confiding in his honesty, in his energy, and his constancy of purpose—the distinguishing elements in the character of President Pierce—the country will repose in quiet security under the bright promise of his Inaugural Address, never doubting that his administration will realize the fufilment of every pledge and the discharge of every duty.

THE CABINET.

The names of the members of the Cabinet have not been *officially* announced, but the following is supposed to be correct:

William L. Marcy, of New York, Secretary of State.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War.

James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

Gov. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of the Interior.

James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury.

James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster General.

Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

It is rumored, however, that A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, is to be called to the War Department in place of Jefferson Davis, who has been generally named for it. We shall no doubt have it in our power to make the announcement officially in our next.

LARGE HOGS—TALL CORN.

A friend writes us from Johnston as follows: "There were four hogs killed on the 15th February, raised by Mrs. P. Atkinson, that weighed, one 488 pounds, another 476, another 472, and the other 353, making in all 1789 pounds, and averaging 447½. Said hogs were about three years old."

Col. Willie Pope, of this County, informs us that he killed what he called a *pig* last Fall, which weighed 554 pounds. This lays Johnston in the shade. This hog was three years old. But the Wilmington Journal states that Thomas I. Faison, Esq., of Sampson County, recently killed two hogs weighing respectively 745 and 620 pounds! Curtis Thompson do., weighing 530 pounds, and W. S. Hines' one weighing 500. Wake bows to Sampson.

But Col. Pope, though beaten in the hog contest, walks right ahead in the tall corn department. He produced last season a stalk of corn 18 feet 2 inches in length, with blades 6½ feet in length! The stalk can be put on exhibition whenever desired.

AGRICULTURAL. We learn, says the last Tarborough Southerner, "that at the last term of the County Court of Nash, at the request of a number of citizens, R. R. Bridgers of this place delivered an Address to the people on the subject of Agriculture. The assemblage was large and intelligent, and although his effort was extemporaneous, we understand, it was replete with interesting facts and practical information and reflected additional lustre on his reputation. Much enthusiasm was excited and steps are now being taken to organize an Agricultural Society for the county. We hail the birth of this new spirit in the county of Nash with much pleasure, and hope ere long she will be as celebrated for the improvement of her flocks and the cultivation of her fields, as she is now for the patriotism and democracy of her sons."

MR. DOBBIN. The Petersburg Democrat thus notices the appointment of Mr. Dobbin: "The cabinet gives universal satisfaction—a better could hardly have been formed. The appointment of Mr. Dobbin is a compliment to the democracy of North Carolina and a just award to true merit and excellence. No man more richly deserves it—none is more able to discharge the office with its attendant duties and responsibilities. He is perhaps the youngest cabinet officer ever appointed in our government, but his time has been admirably improved, his mind stored with a vast fund of information and gifted with a brilliant and vigorous intellect. May an extended career of renown and usefulness attend him!"

GREENVILLE AND RALEIGH PLANK ROAD CO. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this company was held in Greenville on the 3d Thursday in February. Alfred Moye was elected President, W. F. Hanks, Joseph Potts, B. F. Havens, W. Bernard, E. H. Goelet, Jas. S. Clark, B. T. May, Benj. Bynum, and W. B. Myers, Directors, and Jno. A. Selby Secretary and Treasurer.

The affairs of the company appear to be in a prosperous condition.

☞ We take occasion to correct the statement in the Baltimore Sun that the North Carolina copper ore sold in New York for $6 per ton. We are credibly informed the price obtained was $180 per ton.

We learn that the Fentress mine, in Guilford, in which the Messrs. Stith of this place have a large interest, is estimated to be worth $350,000.

DIRECTORS OF THE N. C. RAILROAD. By the act of the last Assembly, authorizing the appointment of eight Directors on the part of the State in this Road, it is provided that they shall not enter upon their duties until the annual meeting of the Stockholders in July next.

We had the heaviest fall of snow of the season here, on Saturday the 5th, but by Sunday evening, however, it had all disappeared. The weather is now clear, cool and bracing.

THE TABLE EXPERIMENT.

We publish below, from the New York Tribune, an article headed "spiritual knockings," and also from the Weekly Post on the subject of the table experiment.

A friend in a neighboring County, who had been incredulous on the subject, writes us a long description of a table experiment at which he acted as "master of ceremonies." He says:

"There being no small table in the house, we drew to the centre of the room a large dressing table, and then placed upon it a small 12 by 18 pine bench. Upon that four of us placed our hands. After a lapse of ten or fifteen minutes the bench began to creak upon the table beneath. I ordered it to move "faster"—"faster still"—and "still faster," and to our great astonishment its rotations were increased at every command. I then ordered it to stop—it did so. It was then commanded to rise and poise itself on two legs—it did so, at an angle of about 45°, none of our hands resting upon it, except that of one of the fair ladies, and that *very, very* lightly, at or near one of its corners. What will Dr. Reese say to that?"

Our Correspondent then dilates at some length upon the subject, not forgetting to remind Dr. Reese that he is fairly entitled to the hundred dollars offered by the latter to any one who would cause a table to move by some other than muscular power.

Our Correspondent is a gentleman of respectability, and distinguished among his neighbors for intelligence and strong common sense.

By the way, a writer in the last Tribune flatly contradicts "A Buffalo Doctor." He avers that the *knocks* are produced by the medium as well with the feet on as off a cushion. We give these things as items of speculation and news.

"SPIRITUAL KNOCKINGS." *To the Editor of the New York Tribune*: SIR: I see in your paper from time to time, advertisements of pretended spirit-rappers, and occasionally editorial notices, recognizing the possibility at least of such phenomena, although of late for some reason, these notices have been far less frequent than formerly.

I have had a good deal experience in these matters, and knowing the "raps" to be the worst of impostures, it seems high time that they should come to an end. If any one wishes to test the matter, either as to the Fox family, or any other pretended "rapper," it is the easiest thing in the world to do it. Let the "rapper" or "medium" sit in a chair in the middle of the room the heels resting on cushions, and you may call for the spirits till doomsday but none will respond; no raps will ever be heard in that position; but let the medium sit by a table, where the motions may be concealed, and the knees or feet come in contact with some vibrating body, and the visitor will be accommodated with any quantity of "raps." So confident am I on this point, that I am willing to oblige myself to pay one hundred or five hundred dollars to any charitable institution in New York City, for every instance in which the above experiment does not succeed in preventing any audible raps. I give you my name and you know I am responsible for the amount.

The ridicule and distrust with which the explanation of the "Buffalo Doctors," as you term them was received two years ago, were not warranted by any circumstances or facts connected with the case, and those who have carefully examined into the matter know, that their explanation was true. It is easily tested. *Hundreds of persons are known to produce the same identical sounds in the precise manner thus pointed out; and where persons are ignorant of their true source, there is the same mystery connected with them; the air of supernaturalness, as those produced by the Fox family.*

As to "Spiritual writings," so called, they are simply cases of self-delusion; if any person is credulous enough to believe that a person's hand, writing, is moved by the spirit of some deceased person, instead of his own volition, let him cherish his delusion; only let a guardian be appointed to look after his other affairs. As to table-movings, &c., I have nothing to say; no one (if such phenomena exist, of which I have no proof, satisfactory to my own mind) I presume, now believe that they are caused by deceased spirits. A BUFFALO DOCTOR.

P. S. I am acquainted with a female "rapper" of some notoriety, whose character is such, that her husband is unable or unwilling to live with her, and yet she pretends to be a favorite with the spirits of the great and good, departed of all ages. No one, not even Washington and Franklin, refuse to obey her call. How is this? Do explain! Are they always waiting on her ladyship, ready to rap, at the first intimation of her wishes? What a dignified employment! What a vocation for Channing and Webster!

THE TABLE EXPERIMENT. The following paragraph is from an editorial article in Dr. Reese's Medical Gazette for February, published in New York:

"Hence, they have gone on from one imposture to another, from rapping and alphabets, and when these become stale, to bell-ringing, table-moving, singing, dancing, writing, discerning spirits, healing diseases, revealing truths and denouncing errors in religion, morals, science and philosophy, and all professedly from the ghosts of the departed. And the public press has done, and is doing, much to perpetuate the iniquity by recording as facts the most absurd of these stories. In several of these presses the movements of tables have been alleged as capable of being affected by a circle sitting around it, and touching it with their hands, thus giving color to the wildest of the ghostly stories, while disclaiming these and alleging electricity as the cause. But they forgot to tell that the tables only move in the *dark*, and there will be found whose muscles furnish the locomotive. If any body alleges the contrary, we have a small table in our office on which we write, and we offer one hundred dollars to any ghost or medium, from this world or the other, who will move it an inch in day-light by any supernatural, spiritual, magnetic or electric influence, which shall be invisible and intangible to our own optics; and they may sit in a circle around it for a month and "call spirits from the vasty deep," but will they come?"

Some people glory in skepticism, and confidently denounce every thing as *humbug* which cannot be made palpable to their finite comprehension. Supremely wise, in their own conceit, they reject as folly what *they* cannot understand, and esteem every thing as delusion or illusion that smacks of the marvelous or is confessedly involved in mystery. Of this class seems to be Dr. Reese, of the New York Medical Gazette, whose profound theory in regard to the "table experiment" is quoted above. We agree with the eminent gentleman in the belief that "Spiritual Rapping," as practised in the Northern cities and some other portions of the country, is a gross imposture, though our incredulity is doubtless based upon different grounds. The Doctor don't believe because the physical phenomena are beyond the reach of his "optics keen;" we won't believe in such *spiritual* phenomena while we find consultation of the dead expressly forbidden in holy writ by the Father of spirits himself.

Agreeing thus far with the learned gentleman, we must yet be permitted to regard his assault upon those editors who have said that a table may be "affected by a circle sitting around it and touching it with their hands," as harsh and unwarrantable. We must also be allowed to remark, that his statement, in effect, that the tables will only move in the *dark*, and that a stout negro will be found under each moving table, is altogether destitute of truth.

Mysterious as these table movements may appear, the *facts* can be substantiated by numbers of the most respectable ladies and gentlemen of this city, who have made the experiment in their own family circles, with the most satisfactory results. No supernatural agency is invoked, nor do we believe any employed. *What* causes the revolution of the tables we leave the scientific investigations of Dr. Reese and other skeptical gentlemen to discover. That they do revolve, without any visible or known agency, we unhesitatingly allege, notwithstanding the opinion of the Medical Gazette to the contrary. *Weekly Post.*

SOUTH CAROLINA. The following is the result of the late late Congressional election in this State: 1st District, Gen. John McQueen is elected; 2d, William Aiken; 3d, W. F. Colcock; 4th, Col. Brooks; 5th, James L. Orr; 6th, Col. Boyce—all Democrats, and nearly all without opposition.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The morning of yesterday broke upon us with a clouded sky, and a slight fall of snow. But the weather was more appropriate to the season than much that has marked the past winter, and the people seemed to be rather invigorated than dispirited by the change. Through the thin veil of the fleecy clouds the sun appeared as the day advanced, and the busy notes of preparation gave signal of the approaching inauguration ceremonies.

At an early hour the different military and fire companies, the clubs, and other voluntary associations, began to move to the sounds of martial music. By the time the appointed hour arrived the mounted marshals were at their posts, and the procession that was to escort the President elect from his quarters at Willard's hotel to the Capitol was soon in motion.

The first feature of the occasion that attracted attention, was the variety of decorations on Pennsylvania avenue, through which the calvacade passed. These began at the extreme west end of the avenue, and extended at intervals, to the Capitol gate.

Near the corner of 14th street, on the north side, was suspended a large American ensign, bearing the words,

"MANHATTAN CO. VIII."

This flag designated the headquarters of a company from New York, whose appearance was highly gratifying.

At Willard's, a full sized American flag was suspended over the balcony, where a large company of ladies appeared, notwithstanding the weather, to grace the occasion with their presence.

The Franklin Engine-house bore several appropriate decorations, and the machine of the company, in fine order, was paraded on the avenue.

Arlington Hall, and the Irving house, hoisted their flags,

The fine hickory pole in front of the Union Office bore the American flag at its mast-head. On the round-top were suspended several smaller flags, beside which sat, gracefully perched among wreaths of evergreens, two large American eagles, prepared for the occasion. From the top-mast to the door of the office was extended a series of banners, bearing the names of the States of the Union.

Near the corner of 12th street a large banner bore the inscription—

"*Headquarters of the Empire Club, city of Baltimore.*"

This club also employed a large omnibus, handsomely decorated with flags, and drawn by ten fine horses, in which were seated a large delegation of their number.

Iron Hall suspended a large flag, and its windows were all crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

Perseverance Engine-house bore several handsome banners, and appropriate decorations.

Brown's and the National Hotel were adorned with their flags, and large groups of ladies thronged their doors, balconies, and windows.

At the United States Hotel, Gadsby's, and the St. Charles, the American flag was flung to the breeze.

The Democratic Headquarters, on the south side of the avenue, near Four-and-a-half street were thronged with citizens, and handsomely ornamented with flags and banners.

Jackson Hall hoisted its flag, and beyond was another flying from the top of the fine building of Adams & Co.

In the procession was ten different companies of military, all presenting the most soldier-like appearance.

The new company of Captain Key, the Montgomery Guards, elicited the admiration of all who had the pleasure of beholding them.

The programme of the calvacade were arranged according to the advertisement of the chief marshal, Mr. Hoover, who carried out all his plans for the occasion with admirable precision and effect. His assistant marshals were all well mounted, and dressed with good taste.

In the new and beautiful family carriage recently presented to him, sat the President elect, accompanied by the United States marshal for the District of Columbia, and the citizen marshals provided for the occasion.

General Pierce attracted universal attention, and was received everywhere with evident marks of affection and sympathy. But for the remembrance of his quite recent domestic affliction, the demonstrations of popular enthusiasm would have been of the most ardent character.

As the hour of inauguration approached, the House and Senate prepared for a joint convention to witness the ceremonies. The chamber of the Senate soon became the crowded centre of attraction. But so well was everything arranged that there was no confusion, no jostling, no ill humor among the large mass present. In the galleries the ladies had entire possession.

At the appointed moment the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Diplomatic Corps entered the chamber, with other persons of distinction. We noticed among them General Winfield Scott, United States army.

Preliminary to the entrance of the President elect, the newly-chosen senators, representing fifteen different States, were sworn in. The oath of office, was administered by Hon. Lewis Cass, the senior senator present.

An appropriate prayer had been offered; Mr. Atchison had been rechosen President of the Senate, and replied with a brief address to the senators conferring the high distinction upon him; and now the moment of the expected approach of the new Chief Magistuate had arrived. It was a moment of thrilling interest. The representatives and senators of the people of this great republic, the officers of the Supreme Court, and the diplomatic corps from foreign nations were all present.

Music from without proclaimed the approach of the President elect; and in a few moments he entered the Senate chamber, preceded by the simple announcement of the Seargeant-at-Arms. Leaning on the arm of ex-President Fillmore, and accompanied by no parade, having with him his selected constitutional advisers and his private secretary, General Pierce walked to the chair assigned him at the foot of the desk of the President of the Senate. This brief introduction being over, he proceeded with his associates to the front portico of the capitol. And here was presented a scene which those who witnessed it will never forget. Before, in that procession, in that Senate chamber, we had seen the living illustration of the principles of the people in the person of their elected chief ruler. But here, in the area of the Capitol of the republic, we beheld the people themselves. Without show, without parade, save to effect the mere organization necessary to order, without guards, or heralds, or pennons, twenty thousand American freemen had assembled in front of their own houses of Congress to witness the inauguration of the fourteenth President of the United States.

The area, from one gate to the other, was nearly all densely packed with this mass of citizens. The platform required by the authorities, the steps above, the roof of the portico over head, the windows around, were all occupied with the members of this great confederacy of States, now spreading from the lakes to the gulf, and from sea to sea. The winds of March blew upon us. The snow fell in rapid flakes around us. There was no outward pomp or display to attract or charm; but there, in that open space, before that cloudy sky, stood forth the man whom the people had called to the presidency, and solemnly, and reverently, and meekly, he took the oath of his office, and bowed with all the rest, before the supreme majesty of the law.

FRANKLIN PIERCE was proclaimed the constitutional President of the United States.

From the aspect of General Pierce, as seen at his private quarters, it was feared by some of his associates that his strength might not be equal to the task. But the first clear, strong, manly notes of his voice at once dispelled every such fear to the winds. It was seen in a moment that he was a man of great nervous energy; and as he progressed in his address, unfolding, step by step, the outlines of his future policy, and presenting those lofty and patriotic sentiments which so distinguish this remarkable Inaugural, it was everywhere apparent that he possessed the most ample resources for every emergency, and would inevitably prove himself equal to his high duties.

Such, we doubt not, will be the final judgment of mankind.

Immediately after the delivery of his address, President Pierce entered the Executive Mansion, where he received the hearty congratulations of a large number of the citizens during the evening.

Washington Union.

AUSTRALIA. The London papers state that the ninety-five vessels now loading at that port, for Australia, it is estimated will take from £2,000,000 to £5,000,000 in gold coin; there are, however, five ships nearly due at London, from Australia, with £1,371,168 in gold.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, March 1st, 1853.

The city is crowded with visiters. Hotels, boarding-houses and private dwellings overflow with citizens of every portion of this great confederacy, brought hither by the laudable curiosity to witness the inauguration of a free people's choice, or by the more restricted motive of obtaining some post of profit or honor, in which they may serve their country. I am happy to say, that I have met with a large number of old friends, with whom I stood on the "Baltimore Platform" in the Convention last June, and who are here now—not to promote their own interests, but to rejoice in the official consummation of a grand drama, which was so gloriously opened on that occasion. So far from the hopes and predictions of the Whigs being realized, in regard to Democratic dissensions necessarily springing out of the question of appointments to the highest offices, I am happy to observe, that there is an universal satisfaction with the present aspect of affairs, and a confidence in the incoming administration. Gen. Pierce has made his first mark most successfully in the selection of his cabinet. There may be a few grumblers—but, so far as I can hear, the cabinet is acceptable to the great mass of the Democracy collected here from every State in the Union. It seems to be well understood that the following is its cast: Secretary of State, Wm. L. Marcy of New York; Treasury, James Guthrie of Kentucky; War, Jefferson Davis of Mississippi; Navy, James C. Dobbin of North Carolina; Interior, Robt. McClelland of Michigan; Post Master General, James Campbell of Pennsylvania; Attorney General, Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts. These are all working men of decided ability, tried services, and high character, and they will render cordial and efficient aid to the young but wise, sagacious and firm President in meeting the responsibilities thrown upon him, and in carrying on the government for the honor and prosperity of the country. Some objections have been expressed in regard to Mr. Campbell's appointment—but I hear from the most reliable sources, that Judge C., (who is 45 years of age and not 30, as stated,) is a gentleman of integrity, clear head, fine talents and practical sense. Messrs. Dobbin and Guthrie, have never served in the National Councils—but the former made his mark high on the roll of fame at the Baltimore Convention—and as to Mr. Guthrie. I learn from my most intimate friends in Kentucky, who know him thoroughly, that Mr. Guthrie is a very able man, of untiring industry and energy, and that he will fill his high office with eminent success.

So much for the Cabinet advisers. I should be faithless to duty, did I not here express the most unqualified admiration with which a personal intercourse with President Pierce impressed me. With many others, I was presented to him at his lodgings on Saturday, and saw him for the first time. Our friend Lyons was right when he said that he was fascinated with the man. No portrait, that I have seen, does justice to Gen. P.'s fine intellectual and benignant countenance, and he is much taller than I expected to see him. His bearing is modest and dignified, while it is easy, cordial and attractive. When silent, a tinge of sadness shaded his face—but when in conversation, his features were lit up by a pleasant expression, especially when he recalled some of the scenes of his legislative career in this city. He reminded me of the fact that, prior to the nomination, he had designed visiting Richmond and spending some weeks in our city, but the action of the Baltimore Convention had cut off that purpose. I assured him that he might now visit Virginia with the greatest propriety, and that in the discharge of that *duty* so incumbent on him, he would meet with a cordial reception. I have no doubt that he will pay a visit to Virginia at some future time. You know that I am averse to running after "big men," but I could not say less of a visit to a chief magistrate whose election I had urged with the utmost zeal and cordial pleasure. I repeat, that my personal knowledge of Gen. Pierce has heightened my confidence in the success of his administration. He is a man of well-balanced mind, modesty, strong judgment, wisdom and firmness. There may be dissatisfaction on the part of those who will be disappointed in obtaining office; but the great mass of the people, unmoved by such considerations, will trustfully give him a fair and impartial trial and will judge him by the merits of his works.

But not the least interesting iecident has been a visit to the famous Caloric ship "Ericsson"—the "breathing ship" as it was well described by Mr. Truman of Mississippi, in his dinner-table speech on the occasion. With other "outsiders," I was fortunate enough to be with a party, made up for members of Congress, in visiting the ship. There were Messrs. Clemens and Strother of Virginia, Senator Jones, Messrs. Stanton (Chairman of Naval Committee) and Cullom of Tennesee, Gorman of Indiana, Wallace and Woodward of South Carolina, Gilmore of Pennsylvania, Davis of Massachusetts, Carter of Ohio, Gen. Felix Huston of Louisiana, Ashum of Massachusetts, A. W. Thompson of Philadelphia, Com. Moore of Texas, T. Green of Washington, Corry of Cincinnati, &c. We thoroughly examined the solid and beautiful machinery of this splendid ship of 2200 tons, the model of which was pronounced by a naval officer to be unrivalled. You have already published a full description of the mechanism of this extraordinary application of a new principle, and I shall not therefore bore you with details. Suffice it to say, I was perfectly satisfied of its several important advantages—and among them, the very small amount of fuel necessary and the consequently enlarged space for freight which is excluded from steamers; the perfect safety and security against explosion; the pleasant temperature of the air; and entire absence of heat even around the cylinders; the inconsiderable labor requisite, one engineer only being sufficient to direct the whole mechanism; and the preservation of the heat by the *regenerator*. This last ingenious machine is a small box with two discs of iron wire, which correspond with the *lungs* of the human system. The heated air discharges its duty in moving the pistons, and, in escaping, communicates its caloric to the wires. Then the new air admitted by a contrary direction passes through the same wires and is heated by them. By this simple but beautiful device, all the heat is preserved, save what is lost by radiation. There are four gigantic cylinders, fourteen feet in diameter, arranged fore and aft of the ship—thereby saving much space. The largest cylinder ever before cast was nine feet in diameter—but now they can be cast of any size, and the power of the Caloric ship depends upon the size of the cylinder. You will thus see that, although by this, the first and greatly successful experiment, a speed of not more than nine miles an hour has been attained, much more astonishing results, will be achieved by enlarged cylinders and other improvements suggested by experience. How immeasurably superior is the success of Ericsson's first practical caloric experiment to that of the early experiments in steam navigation! W. F. R.

Mr. Ritchie is mistaken in saying Mr. Dobbin was never in the national councils. He served as a member of the House of Representatives for one term, and declined a re-election.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. The two Houses of Congress adjourned *sine die* yesterday at noon, having been in session from eleven o'clock the day before, and taken a recess of about one hour during that time. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was near being lost, and was only saved by the House reversing its action rejecting the report of the joint committee on conference. This bill, among other things, we learn, raises the salaries of the Vice President and the heads of the Departments from five to eight thousand dollars per annum; appropriates one hundred thousand dollars towards supplying Washington with a better supply of water; twenty thousand dollars for the repair of the Long Bridge, and thirty thousand for a bridge at the Little Falls; and creates the office of Assistant Secretary of State, with a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

All the general appropriation bills were passed; and, in addition to other measures of importance, the bill establishing the Territorial Government of Washington. *Republic 5th March.*

CARWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. An Insurance company bearing the above name was incorporated at the last session of the Legislature of the State, to be located in Milton. N. J. Palmer, Samuel Watkins, Montford McGehee, Dr. Willie Jones, George W. Thompson, Samuel B. Holder, Thos. J. Johnson, and Thos. L. Lea, are the Directors appointed by the act. As soon as the Board appoint the necessary officers and provide the proper books the company will commence operations, of which due notice will be given. *Milton Chronicle.*

LAWS

Of the State of North Carolina, passed by the General Assembly, at the Session of 1852.

CHAPTER I.

AN ACT to Facilitate the Recovery of Debts due from non-resident Debtors.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That hereafter, when any debtor who resides beyond the limits of this State, shall have any personal estate or effects in the hands of any executor, administrator or trustee in this State, it shall be lawful for any creditor of said non-resident debtor, to file a bill in equity against the said debtor and other necessary and proper parties to the suit, to prove his debt upon the hearing of the said suit and obtan a decree for the payment of the amount of his debt, to be satisfied out of the said estate and effects; and that it shall not be necessary in such cases for the creditor to obtain a judgment at law, and issue an execution thereon before filing his bill in a court of equity.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That no final decree shall be made subjecting any estate or effects in the hands of an executor or administrator to the payment of any debt due from a non-resident debtor, until after the lapse of two years from the time of the qualification of said executor or administrator; and that it shall be the duty of the court, whenever any decree may be made as aforesaid, to require of the creditor to give such a refunding bond as the debtor himself would have been required to give, if he had received from the executor or administor his legacy or distributive share.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the creditor in such cases, to file his bill before the expiration of two years, and that the said bill, when filed, shall render null and void any assignment thereafter made by the debtor, so far as the said assignment may tend to defeat the plaintiff in the collection of the debt for which he may obtain a decree.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That when any decree shall be made under the provisions of this act against any executor, administrator or trustee, it shall be lawful for the court in the decree which may be made in the cause, to require from the creditor a full and ample indemnity, such as the court may deem reasonable and proper under all the circumstances, to protect and defend said executor, administrator or trustee against all loss in consequence of said decree, if said executor, administrator or trustee should be sued by debtor in a court of any other State, in which the said decree might not be recognized as binding.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That no final decree against a trustee under the provisions of this act, shall be made until after the affairs of the trust are closed and settled; but that the bill may be filed before that time, and when filed, shall render null and void any assignment thereafter made, so far as assignment may tend to defeat the plaintiff in the collection of the debts for which he may obtain a decree.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That no decree shall be made in favor of any creditor under this act, unless he shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the court, that the debtor hath no estate or effects in this State, upon which an original attachment might be levied.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever a bill shall be filed under the provisions of this act, it shall be required of the plaintiff to make affidavit as to the truth of the facts therein set forth, according to the course and practice in courts of equity in those cases in which bills are required to be sworn to.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That any defendant in said bill who resides beyond the limits of this State, may be made a party by publication, in some newspaper, in the same manner, as is usual in courts of equity as to non-resident defendants.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the date of its ratification.

[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 23d day of December, A. D., 1852.]

CHAPTER LI.

AN ACT in Relation to the Collection of Partnership and other debts.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That in the trial of all actions grounded upon any lending, contract or promisory note, which may be commenced before a magistrate or in any of the courts of law and equity for this State, to recover any debt or demand due from any firm after the dissolution thereof, or from the makers of any promisory note, no act, admission acknowledgement, done or made by either partner after the dissolution of the co-partnership, or by the maker of any promisory note, after the statute of limitations shall have become a bar thereto, shall be received as evidence to repel the statute of limitations, but as against the partner or the maker of the promisory note, doing or making the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That on the trial of any suits before any of the courts of this State, the time during which the parties to a suit shall not have been a resident of this State, shall not be given in evidence in support of the plea of statute of limitation.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws, coming in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 17th day of December, A. D., 1852.]

CHAPTER LVII.

AN ACT Concerning the Embankment of Low Grounds.

WHEREAS, for the embankment of low grounds, whereby persons wishing to protect their own lands from overflow by an embankment, which must of necessity be erected upon or through the lands of another person or persons, so as to reach the high lands above an overflow, no remedy is provided by law;

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That any person or persons wishing to embank his or theirlands and unable to do so by means of the lands of another person or persons lying between his or their lands and the high lands, it shall be lawful for such person or persons to prefer a petition to the court of pleas and quarter sessions of the county wherein the said lands, or a portion of them, may lie, setting forth the particular circumstances of his or their case, situation of the lands and in what direction he or they may wish the embankment located; whereupon the court shall appoint twelve freeholders in the said county, unconnected with either party by consanguinity or affinity, who, having been summoned and sworn by the sheriff of said county, shall go upon the premises and examine the ground so petitioned to be embanked, and that through which the embankment shall pass, and also whether such embankment shall appear necessary; and, further, they shall direct the embankment to be laid out in such manner and to such an extent as in their opinion will most effectually secure the lands of the petitioner or petitioners from inundation; and the said jury shall value and assess the damages the proprietor or proprietors of the lands through which such embankment is to be made will sustain; and when the same shall appear necessary, the damages shall be paid before the petitioner or petitioners proceeed to construct the embankment through or upon such propietor or proprietors' lands; and when the petitioner or petitioners aforesaid shall have so paid to the proprietors aforesaid, or into office of the court, the damages the jury have assessed, he or they sustained, he or they, their heirs or assigns, so paying shall thereafter be vested with a good and sufficient title in fee for the lands so petitioned for and condemned so long as the said embankment shall be kept up: *Provided*, That not more than five times the base of the said embankment shall be condemned to the petitioner or petitioners: *And, provided further*, That the said petitioner or petitioners shall have given the owner or owners of said lands five days notice, in writing, of the filing of such petition before the term of the court at which the same shall be heard; and in case the said owner or owners, or any them, are not residents of this State, the said court shall case [cause] publication to be made in some newspaper for six weeks.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases where a jury is appointed for the purpose aforesaid, it shall be their duty to make a return of their proceedings to the next court of pleas and quarter sessions of the county, which shall be recorded; and each of the jury appointed as aforesaid shall be entitled to the sum of one dollar for each day that may necessarily be employed in laying off said ground, and the sheriff shall be allowed for summoning said jury the same fees as are now paid sheriffs for summoning jurors to court, which sum shall be paid by the petitioner or petitioners: *Provide'*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the running of any embankment through the yard or curtilage of any proprietor without the consent of such proprietor: *Provided also*, That no such embankment shall be constructed as to obstruct the free passage of water, where there is no freshet, along any ditch the owner or owners of lands so condemned may have cut for the drainage of his or their lands, or from putting a fence or passway across such embankment.

SEC. 3. *Be it furthor enacted*, That either party may appeal to the next superior court from the verdict of the jury, at the term of the court where the proceedings are returned, and the costs of such appeal shall be paid by the party cast therein.

[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 12th day of November, A. D., 1852.]

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA. By a slip from the Charleston Courier, we see that the U. S. steamer Isabel arrived at that port on Friday, with dates from Havana to the 22d ult. The Courier learns from a passenger on board the Isabel, that "excitement existed in Havana in consequence of the authorities having broken open the mails from Havana, which were placed on board the United States' mail steamship Empire City, Capt. Windle, for New Orleans, on the 19th ult., by the agents, Messrs. Drake & Co. The Empire City was advertised to sail that morning at 7 o'clock, but prior to the hour was boarded by the chief of police, two commissioners, and three police officers, who proceded to open the Havana letters, detaining, thereby, the steamer until half-past 8 o'clock—one hour and a half. The following morning the U. S mail steamship Crescent City, just as she was about to proceed to New York, was similarly treated and detained an hour and a quarter." Our consul at Havana, Judge Sharkey, had addressed a communication to the Captain-General, protesting against the right of Cuban authorities to search U. S. mail ships, but up to the latest advices, no official notice had been taken of the communication. The informant of the Courier states, however, that the Isabel was allowed to depart unsearched. It supposes from this, that the action of the Consul had had a desirable effect. We know not the nature of the communication of Judge Sharkey, but we imagine that he was sufficiently well acquainted with his duty to demand more than this silent acquiescence to our rights. Have we, in this implied permission of one ship to depart unsearched, any indemnification for past injury and offence, or any security against future wrong? Has there been any thing in the conduct of the Captain-General, in reference to the treatment of American vessels and American citizens, that would lead us to hope for present redress or for exemption from repeated insult? Nothing. On the contrary he has so often, of late, availed himself of every opportunity to offer private affront, as well as to inflict national wrong, that from him, or from the sickly, superannuated old dynasty of which he is but a minion and a tool, no justice can be expected which is not wrested by force or obtained by their fears.

The only semblance of an explanation or apology which was given by the police for this last instance of impertinent affront, was the "wish to discover what Creoles in the Island of Cuba were still in correspondence with the Fillibusters in the U. States." A proper mark of respect for the *magnanimous* forbearance of the present *mild* and *conservative* administration, and a grateful tribute to the vigilance of our government, in guarding their imbecile forces, by sending its own war steamers to protect them, and by outlawing its own brave and generous citizens for the preservation of a totering fabric of despotism. We can denounce from our hearts fillibusterism, and condemn piracy, national as well as individual—we can commiserate, too, with the "misfortunes of an ancient and chivalrous ally," and forbear with honest blunders and forgive stupid diplomacy; but when offences have been pointed out and apologies denied—when injuries have been referred to and redress refused, it seems to us that a proper regard for the interests of individuals, a just respect for the honor of the nation and for the sanctity of its flag, demands indemnification and call for security.

The administration which will go into office on tomorrow will, no doubt, give to this matter the scrutiny and investigation which its importance demands. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. This is the message that should at once be sent to the insolent vicegerant of the throne of Spain. It embraces a lesson that he may learn too late.

Petersburg South-Side Democrat of 3d inst.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, March 4. The steamer Cambria arrived here to-day with dates from Liverpool to the 18th February. According to her quotations, cotton closed that day with a better feeling. The week's decline was one-sixteenth to one-eighth pence.

Breadstuffs were dull—Sales of Canal flour at 26s 6d; Baltimore 27s to 27s 6d; Ohio 27s to 28s.

White wheat 7s 2d to 7s 6d; Red 6s 10d to 6s 7d; Yellow corn 31s 2d; White 36s.

Provisions were steady; Turpentine was advancing; Rosin was firm. Sales of Rice at 22s 6d.

The Cambria brings nothing important from England. The exports had increased nearly three millions. Money was tighter. Consols 99⅜ a 99¾.

Sixty-eight passengers perished recently by the sinking of the steamer Victoria.

FRANCE. Napoleon had held a private interview with the Russian Minister. The prospects were bright for an active spring trade. Large orders had been received from America.

The following letter was received by the president of the senate of Massachusetts from Gen. Pierce, in reply to the resolutions of condolence recently passed by the two branches of the legislature:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ult., covering the resolves of the legislature of Massachusetts on the subject of the recent most afflictive dispensation of Providence in my family. Next to a confiding reliance in the wise and good will of God—which is our duty under whatever vicisitudes of life—it has been the means of consolation to me in this great calamity to know and feel, not only by reason of public acts like that of the legislature of Massachusetts, but also from private declarations of kindly interest, to which, in the pressure of public enagements, it has been impossible for me to reply individually, that sympathetic emotions had been awakened in the breasts of my fellow-countrymen by the domestic privation which has befallen me. I beg you to communicate to the legislative bodies over which you preside the expression of heartfelt gratitude of Mrs. Pierce and myself for this manifestation and public condolence; and

I am, with great consideration, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
FRANK. PIERCE.

To Hon. C. H. Warren, president of the senate, and Hon. George Bliss, speaker of the house of representatives of Massachusetts.

THE METHODIST CLERGY AND GEN. PIERCE. The clergy of the Methodist E. Church, in a body, a morning or two since, called on the then President elect. Gen. Pierce received them in a most courteous and kind manner, and during their conversation, awakened reminiscences of a pleasant character, which occurred when he represented his State in the Senate. Those of the visitors who were formerly acquainted with Gen. Pierce, were astonished to find that the hand of time had made so little impression upon him. His free, kind, yet dignified deportment, as well as the extraordinary prudence, at this interview, strengthened the long cherished regard of old friends, and enkindled in the breasts of others present, feelings of lively admiration.

THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY. The London Atlas hints that another interisting event will in all human probability, take place in April next in the royal household—the eighth. There are now seven—three princes and four princesses. The oldest is eleven years of age. Her majesty is in her 33d year, has been married between 12 and 13 years, and seems patriotically resolved to do what is in her power to save her country, when she shall cease to reign over it, from that worst of national calamities—a disputed succession.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S DINNER TO GEN. PIERCE. On Monday, President Fillmore gave a dinner party in honor of General Pierce, and it is stated that among those present were Gen. Scott, Secretary Everett, Gov. Marcy, Attorney General Crittenden, Gen. Cass, Gen. Cushing, Senator Soule, and a number of other prominent gentlemen. On Tuesday evening, President Fillmore, the President elect, and the members of the two Cabinets dined with Postmaster General Hubbard.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1853.

The Congressional Business Done—The Presidential Cortege—Critique of the Inaugural Speech—What it Favors and Opposes—Approbation of the People &c.

Congress got through with all the appropriation bills, so there will be no extra session. The administration will have time to prepare and mature the measures on which its character and reputation will depend in history.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather the streets of Washington were crowded, and the Presidential cortege magnificent. The crowd at the Capitol was immense—it was a solid mass of human beings. General Pierce delivered the inaugural in front of the Giant's stairway, leading to the rotunda from the East side of the building, in a firm, audible voice. He was loudly cheered there and on his way to the Capitol, and acknowledged gracefully the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.

The inaugural is the best delivered for the last quarter of a century. It is a reflex of the American mind—an outpouring of the sentiments of the American heart to the American people—that they may become conscious of their power, and of the principles which animate them.

It treats of everything concerning Americans—in the past, present and future. It is an epitome of our history, a treatise on political statistics, and a programme of the future, filling not quite seven pages octavo.

It tells us that "the policy of the present administration will not be controlled from any timid forebodings of evil from expansion."

It is opposed to fillbustering, and declares every act as unworthy that "cannot be justified before the tribunals of the civilized world"—and nothing worth having that is adquired "by national wrong and dishonor."

It re-affirms the compromise in all its bearings, and promises to uphold the Union and the Constitution.

It estimates justly the "world-influence of a great people." It re-affirms the Monroe doctrine in regard to this continent, and declares all further European colonization, beyond the present jurisdiction of European powers, as wholly "inadmissible."

It promises strict economy in national expenditures acknowledges direct responsibility to the people, but no *claim to office*, if not based on elements of success.

The impression produced on the people is enthusiastic approbation, and a conscious pride arising from the knowledge that America is a power possessing a heroic past and a glorious future.

The style of composition is terse; its frame work solid granite; its muscles are vigorous, and its ornamental flesh is not beyond the Greek proportions.

X.

Snow Storm in the East.

NEW YORK, March 4th. It is snowing fast.

SPRINGFIELD, March 3d. The late snow storm was quite heavy on the mountains West. Snow fell on Northampton to the depth of five inches, and Pittsfield 12 inches. To-day it has been snowing here steadily since daylight and still continues, with a prospect of turning to rain. It is also, at 12 M., snowing as far North as Battleboro, Vt.

Gen. Pierce after the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, March 4. President Pierce received company this afternoon at the White House, after the conclusion of the Inaugural ceremonies. Quite a large number of friends called upon him. He appeared in good spirits, and much relieved from the excitement natural to the occasion.

The Senate assembled in extra session this afternoon, after the Inauguration, for a short time and adjourned until Monday, on which day it will confirm the Cabinet appointments.

A large number of those in attendance here to-day have left for their homes, but the city is still crowded.

Gen. Pierce's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 4. The new Cabinet will not be sent in until Monday, to which day the new Senate has adjourned.

Judge Campbell will certainly be Postmaster General.

Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee, it is reported, will be Secretary of War, instead of Jeff. Davis.

Official Courtesies.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1853. The dinner yesterday, at the White House, was given to Gen. Pierce. President Fillmore was at the head of the table, with General Pierce at his right and General Scott on his left. Secretary Everett was seated opposite to Governor Marcy, and Attorney General Crittenden opposite to General Cushing, with the rest of the old and new Cabinet intermixed, together with General Cass, General Jo. Lane, Pierre Soule, and other members of both houses. Young Fillmore and Sidney Webster sat side by side, and such a harmonious spectacle of diverse political elements was never known in the White House before. Gen. Scott and Gov. Marcy were especially fraternizing and agreeable.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 2. A party of members of Congress visited the Ericsson caloric ship this morning, by special invitation. They carefully examined the machinery, which was fully explained to them by Capt. Ericsson, and, after breakfasting on board, returned in season for Congress, highly pleased with what they had seen.

Capt. Ericsson proposes to leave on Saturday, direct for New York. He contemplates a voyage in the course of six weeks to Australia, whence he will proceed to England.

The riding equipage from citizens of Boston was presented this morning to Gen. Pierce at Willard's by Edward Riddle, of Boston, in the presence of a few invited friends. Mr. Riddle handed Gen. Pierce the letter with the names of the donors attached, and briefly expressed their sentiments. Mr. Pierce replied in appropriate terms, thanking the donors for their kindness, and promised to communicate further with them in writing. The ceremony took place in General Pierce's apartments, and the splendid carriage and noble span of horses were drawn up in front of the hotel, attracting a large crowd of admirers.

Gen. Pierce left for Baltimore this evening, to return with Mrs. Pierce in the morning.

Pork Statistics.

CINCINNATI, March 2. The Price Current publishes the final statement of the number of hogs packed in the West, showing an increase over last year of 481,000.

A rather better feeling in the Cotton market. The quantity in market last week has been less than usual. Prices, say extremes 6¼ to 8¼. Flour is in good demand at $4 10, $4 35 and $4 50. Other articles about the same. Trade rather dull for the season

Fayetteville Car. 5th March

MARRIED.

In Rockford, Surry county, on the 22d Feb., by the Rev. Mr. Robey, Joseph Dobson, Esq., to Miss Sallie Jane, daughter of John Hamlin, Esq., all of Rockford.

G. E. B. SINGELTARY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENVILLE, N. C.
March 7th, 1853. 32—tf.

A NEW DRY GOOD STORE,
On Fayetteville street, second door below Messrs. Williams, Haywood & Co.'s Drug Store.

JOHN CREECH has just returned from the Northern cities, where he has purchased a large and beautiful assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of the latest styles and patterns for the Spring and Summer Trade. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Hats and Caps of all kinds; a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies and Misses Bonnets, and children's Hats and Flats, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes Guns and Pistols, Hardware and Cutlery; a good assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols; a good assortment of men's and boys summer Clothing, which will be sold too low to fear the competition of Jews.

All persons in want of New Goods and good bargains will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I tender my most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage I have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of my business, to merit its continuance.

JOHN CREECH.
Raleigh, N. C., March 8th, 1853. 32—w.

We Study to Please.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from New York, my Spring and Summer Stock of Dry Goods, bought within three weeks past, from regular dealers, and at prices which will enable me to offer great bargains to my old customers, and others who may honor me with their patronage.

In offering this stock to the public I take it upon myself to assure them that they are

New Goods, New Styles, good Goods,

No time worn remnants, or shelf rubbed, out of fashion Goods, will be offered to the public, but a superior assortment of the best French, English, and American Goods.

My stock consists in part of the following:
Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
Fancy Silk Tissues and Berages,
Berage de Lanes and French Argandies,
French and American Ginghams,
Printed Muslins of all kinds from 12½ cts and up,
Embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins,
Jaconette, Talton, Book and Mull Muslins,
A large lot of Fancy Prints, new styles,
Linen C. Hank'fs. work'd Capes, Collars, Sleeves, &c.
Ribbons, Gloves, Laces, Hosiery, &c.
A large lot of Fashionable Bonnets,
Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Drab de te,
Tweeds, Linens, Cottonades, Camlets, &c.
Fashionable Hats, Boots and Shoes,
Bleached and unbleached Domestics,
Also a good assortment of Ready made Clothing, together with many articles not named, which I offer at the lowest prices.

The above Goods were purchased by the subscriber in person with care, and with an eye single to the wants of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country.

I embrace this opportunity to return my grateful thanks to a liberal public for the patronage received, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of their favor. ALEX. CREECH.

3 Doors above R. Smith's corner,
West Side Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, March 9, 1853. 32—6tw.
Spirit of the Age copy 6 times.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Raleigh, for the month ending February 28th, 1853:

A.		Ludlow, Miss Harriett	
Atkins, George W.		Lynn, W. M.	2
Andrews, T.		Loyd, Wm. R.	
Adams, David C.		M.	
Askew, Cannon	2	Marcum, Jas. C.	
Amis, M. J.		McLenehen, Miss Sarah A.	
B.		McLean, John	
Burrow, Mrs. Alley		Mitchill, Wm.	
Brown, Wm. W.		Mabert, E. J.	
Barber, Miss Eveline		Moring, A.	
Beasley, Miss Priscilla		Marthis, George	
Barnes, John J.		McCullers & Balluger,	
Burt, Paschal B.	2	Marshall, Margarett	
Baker, S. S.	2	Mitchiner, Miss Mary	
Betts, Alvin		Mitchell, Susan	
Bowers, Miss Sarah		McLean, Miss Susanna	
Beavers, Silvanus		Mairs, Mrs. Celia	
Blackwell, Wm.		Mitchell, Miss Sarah	2
Baughcom, John		Machens, & Co., H. W.	
Beubury, Samuel E.		McLean, John	
Boyles, Daniel		Mainor, Abel	
Babcock, Dr. A. G.		Mickle, Andrew	
Byrd, Jessee		P.	
Broadstreet, Miss Martha		Prestiron, Mrs. Mary	
C.		Prentiss, Frances J.	2
Clark, Spencer		Peobles, Thomas	
Cousins, Miss Martha		Pender, A. R.	
Carter, Thomas		Poole, J. H.	2
Cohen, Michael		Poole, L. R.	
Cruse, Mrs. Anna (or her		Parham, Miss Elizabeth	
Cobbs, Thomas [heirs.		Prunett, N.	
Cannon, Robert		Poole, Z.	
Chapell, Powhatten		Perkins, Miss Florence E.	
Caster, Thomas		Pepper, Miss Martha	
Carter, David		Poole, Henderson	
D.		Pate, Edmond	
Dunn, Alonzo		Poole, Ransome	
Durden, Jas.		R.

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT STATE BONDS.

Treasury Department. Raleigh. N. C. January 1, 1853.

SEALED proposals will be received in the City of New York until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 31st of March next, for the purchase of

$500,000

of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

These Bonds will bear date the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1853, and will run THIRTY YEARS—they will have Coupons attached, and the Interest, AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, will be payable on the first days of July and January of each year.

They will be issued in sums of $1000 or $5000 as purchasers may prefer.

Both interest and principal will be payable at THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New York, unless the purchaser should prefer to have them made payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

These Bonds are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the construction of the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State, in the said Rail Road, and the Dividends from said Stock, are expressly pledged for their redemption.

THEY ARE, BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT, EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

Parties bidding will please to address their letters, endorsed "Sealed Proposals for North Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned in New York, directed to the care of Messrs. BROWN & DE ROSSET, 180 Front street, N. Y

THE BIDS WILL BE OPENED in the Bank of the Republic, at 3 o'clock, P. M., ON THE 31ST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, in the presence of G. B. Lamar, Esq., President of the said Bank, and J. P. Brown and David Freeman, Esq's. Bidders may also be present.

Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank, the amount, of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first instant, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.

This Deposit may be made, either in the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, or in the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, or in the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Those who prefer it can address their bids to me at Raleigh, N. C., endorsed "Sealed proposals" as above, until the 25th of March, when I shall leave for New York.

D. W. COURTS,
PUBLIC TREASURER
25] OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following Garden Seeds, warranted to be fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, may be found at the Drug Store of P. F. PESCUD.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney.
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood,
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead,
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch, (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early & Late.
CARROT—Early Horn,
Long Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass.
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster.
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin, (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LETTUCE—Early curled Roral Cabbage, [silecia
Late India,
Ice Cos,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do.
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD—White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishop Prolific,
Large Mortowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria,
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster,
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow,
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1853. 28—

Mrs. Lane's Astringent Mixture.

This Mixture is a safe and sure remedy for cholic, diarrhea, summer disease in children, and indeed for disordered bowels generally.

DIRECTIONS.

Give to a child two years old, twenty drops in a little sweetened water, once in every two hours, and to a child under two years old, from five to twenty drops, or oftener if found necessary, until the disease is checked—to a child from two to five years old, thirty drops once in two hours—to a person over five years old, a teaspoonful once in four hours. When the disease is checked diminish the quantity. Should the mixture check the disease too suddenly so as to bring on fever, give salts in small doses until a gentle action from the bowels is brought about. When the stomach is so irritated as to reject the mixture, it should be given in injections of starch in double quantities.

Certificate.

We the undersigned, neighbors to Mrs. Lane, having frequently used her astringent mixture in summer complaint and disordered bowels, take great pleasure in cheerfully recommending it to the public. It may be administered to the tenderest infant without fear, and with every assurance of a speedy cure.

Having used it in our families, we speak from personal knowledge.

WM. H. WATSON,
A. D. NORTHAM,
B. SANDERS,
JOHN E. ALLEN,
J. H. DANIEL,
B. SMITH,
ELIZABETH MORNING.
J. W. B. WATSON,
EDWIN BOYKIN.

Johnston County, North Carolina.

The above Medicine is for sale by Benjamin Brown, Smithfield, and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh.

Feb. 29, 1853. 29—2tp.

NOTICE!

BY virtue of authority contained in the Charter of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and in obedience to an order of the Board of Directors, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday the 30th of March next, the following shares of Stock in said Company, on which the instalments have not yet been paid in full, to wit:

J. W. Cosby	1 share.	W. W. White	1 share.
J. Woltering	3 "	W. G. Weaver	1 "
W. F. S. Alston	2 "	L. R. Parham	1 "
Ford. Falconer	1 "	Rid. Brown	5 "
W. F. Hilliard	1 "	Tho. Brown	1 "
B. Burroughs	1 "	H. G. Goodloe	2 "
R. H. Moss	10 "	C. F. McRae	15 "
Sam'l Westray	1 "	P. H. Jones	1 "

L. O'B. BRANCH, President.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company, February 25th, 1853. 29—1d.

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes. R. D. ATKINSON

Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

Opened this Morning,

AT HARDING'S, three dozen more of those fine French Beaver Over Coats, the style of which have been so much admired.

November 24th, 1852. 4—

A SURE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

We feel it our duty to urge upon all who have not yet tried their luck in the Wheel of Fortune, where so many thousand have received a competency for life with but trifling outlay through the instrumentality of the Great Prize Sellers PYFER & CO., to procrastinate no longer, but resolve to take one or two chances in the

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR MARCH.

The first order may place a Correspondent in independent circumstances for life, and thereby avoid ages of misery, while a small outlay will enable any person to try the Humor of the "Fickle Goddess," and by one lucky turn of the wheel of fortune may be realized, that would otherwise cosume years of toil to acquire.

PRIZES SOLD LAST MONTH.

$50,478 in package quarter tickets sent to S. Caroli
$30,000, in package of wholes. sent, to Georgia.
$15,000, in package of wholes, sent to N. Carolina.
$42,000, in package of quarters, sent to North Carolina.
$17,716, in package of Halves, sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.
$9,000 single whole Tieket sent to Alabama.
$10,040, in package of halves sent to Tennessee.

☞ Be sure to address for a handsome Prize,

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore.

Splendid Schemes for March, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. March.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	33,461	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
3	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
7	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
8	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
10	15,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	4	14 00
10	48,503	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
10	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
10	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
10	30,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
18	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
21	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
24	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
25	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
26	61,576	78 Nos	16 drawn	20	60 00
28	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
29	20,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
30	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
31	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, of the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

February 22, 1853. 28—

PORTER, ALE, CIDER, AND MINERAL WATER.

THE Subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country the following articles at as low prices and as good quality as can be procured in the Union, viz:

London Porter, (Barclay, Perkins & Co.) in qts. and pts.
Falkink Scotch Ale, (R. Dove & Sons) in pts.
Baltimore Brown Stout, (L. Lucas) qts. and pts.
Philadelphia do. (P. C. Massey,) qts. and pts.
do. do. do. do.
Troy, do. (M. Vassar & Co. do.
Champaigne Cider, very sparkling, do.

Also, new superior Draft Ale in barrels and halfs, Hard Cider in whole and half barrels.

I am prepared to fill all orders at short notice, having the largest establishment of the kind in Virginia or North Carolina, and at low prices, buying every thing solely for cash and selling for the same. Persons that reside in the country may depend on getting articles that are good and cheap.

Bottling machine for Mineral Waters is in constant operation, making Sarsaparilla, Lemon and Ginger Waters that are not to be excelled.

W. H. BUCK.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16, 1853. 3m.—27.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1,200 acres of Land, lying on the Alatamaha river, three miles below the fork, known as Town Bluff. There are 250 acres open, ready for cultivation; also two small framed houses with good framed barn and good framed store house, situate on the bank of the river, one of the best stands for a store in this section. The place has the advantage of steamboats during the fall, winter and spring months, and one of the best fisheries on the river for shad. Any person wishing to purchase can do so by calling on the subscriber on the place.

Also, 980 acres of Land well timbered, with 150 acres of first rate bay land well ditched and drained, ready for clearing, with five acres cleared. Said land will produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre. This land lies two miles from the Mann Ferry, on the Alatamaha river.

Also, 5,000 acres of first rate quality pine timbered land on the Alatamaha and Ocmulgee rivers.

All these lands are situate in the first and second district of Appling county. Also, 2,000 acres of land well timbered with cypress and white oak. Any person wishing further particulars can address me at Hall P. O. Georgia. W. DYALL.

February 10, 1853. 950—

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

SELBY & MURRAY,

One Door Above, P. F. PESCUD's Drug Store,

No 12, Fayetteville Street.

ARE now receiving and opening their Fall and Winter Stock of choice Goods, which is large and well selected, bought entirely for Cash, and will be sold at prices which will not fail to suit the purchaser. The Stock consists in part of the following:

Super Black Gro de Rhine Silks, Col'd do.,
French Printed DeLaines and Cashmeres,
French and German Merinoes, Black Bombazine,
do Alapaccas, French Worked Collars,
Gents and Ladies Kid Gloves,
Bonnets and Tafeta Ribbons,
Silk Leghorn and other kinds of Bonnets,
150 Pieces English and American Prints,
Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Cross Barred Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery.
A great variety of Shawls,
Cloth and Cassimeres and Vestings.

And a general assortment of Goods for Men 'swear

September, 1852. 91—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

January 11, 1853. 16—

Oswego Corn Starch.

THIS incomparably pure and beautiful article is exceedingly healthy, delicious and economical; and when desired, may be used as a substitute for, and in the same manner as Arrow Root. Boiled Custard, Pies Cake, Blanc Mange, Minute Pudding and other good things may be made with it in a few minutes. As Fruits are now becoming scarce, the Oswego Pudding will not go bad. For sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

February 22d, 1853. 28—

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59

GREENSBOROUGH

Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.
President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

To Tobacco Planters and Dealers.

HAVING been appointed Inspectors of Tobacco, at West-Hill Warehouse, in the city of Petersburg, we respectfully offer our services as such, to all Planters and Dealers in that article.

We trust, that after an experience of some ten years, by one of us, as Commission Merchant, when Tobacco was one of the chief articles of trade, and an experience of some thirteen years, by the other, as Inspector at this same Warehouse, we do not presume too much on our fitness for the station when we ask a liberal encouragement from the public, and a continued and more extended patronage from the old patrons of West-Hill, and from our personal friends especially. We also offer our services for the sale of Tobacco at West-Hill, loose or in hhds. not doubting but that a daily observation of the Petersburg market, and good facilities for information from abroad, and a general acquaintance with the buyers, will enable us to obtain full market prices at all times; and for this service we shall make the same charge which has been made for many years back, and which is now being made at every warehouse in the cities of Petersburg and Richmond, so far as we know or believe, i. e. fifty cents per hhd., for selling, collecting and paying, or otherwise appropriating proceeds. And we request those disposed to patronize us in this way to have their hhds. carefully marked BRANCH & SYDNOR, West-Hill, Petersburg, before sending them from home. We will also promptly attend to the payment of freight on all Tobacco consigned to our care. In conclusion, we promise every exertion to discharge the obligations of duty and friendship.

D. H. BRANCH, } *Inspectors at West-Hill.*
JOSEPH A. SYDNOR, }

P. S. If any of our friends who consign their Tobacco to Commission Merchants shall desire to have the same inspected at West-Hill, we respectfully suggest that they mark it "Wes' Hill" before it shall be sent from home, by way of instruction to their merchants. B. & S.

Petersburg, Feb. 21, 1853. 28—6t.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North, and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE or *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Headstones*, and *Hearth, faint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *grindstones*, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

Executrix' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd. are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD is my authorized Agent to receive all dues to the estate, and make all settlements and discharges. This 1st day of Jan. 1853.

JANE F. HAYWOOD, Ex'trx of Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—1mw&sw.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from our work, at Big Nut Bush Creek, Roanoke Valley Railroad, N. C., on the 23d of January last, one large Iron-Grey HORSE, 5 years old, about 16 hands high, and one Black HORSE, from 10 to 12 years old. Any person giving to the subscribers such information as will lead to the recovery of said horses will be suitably rewarded.

JOHNSON & BISSETT, Contractors,
Exchange P. O, Warren Co.
N. C.

Feb. 15, 1853. 1t.—27.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,

Smithfield, N. C.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&sw1y.

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

According to the Crops.

WHEN corn and fodder are scarce, board for horses *is* high—but, when plenty, board *comes down*; the past being a good crop year, I have reduced my charges, to take effect, from and after to-day, (Jan. 1,) as follows:

A horse will be boarded, and well taken care of by experienced Ostlers, at the very reduced price of $9 per month, if paid in advance quarterly; if payment be delayed till the end of the quarter, $10,50 will be charged; and if delayed to the end of the year, $12,50 will be the charge, per month—and no variation. Horses boarded by the day at 75 cents.

Mr. J. H. Bunch, having taken an interest in the Stables, will be found in attendance, overlooking the business thereof, and thus giving assurance, that "every horse shall have his" fill, and good *cheer*.

Buggies, Carriages, with good horses, always on hand for hire.

A deduction of one half will be made for the absent days of horses.

Every care will be taken of horses, carriages and harness, but, I will not be responsible for unavoidable accidents. JERE: NIXON.

Jan. 1, 1853. 14—1m.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Eastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get **Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,** and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

WILLIAM S. MASON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Raleigh, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham and Wake. He can be found at his office on the same square with James McKimmon's residence.

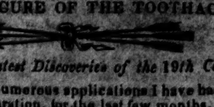
January 23d, 1853. 20—1y.

French Accordeons.

A SPLENDID lot of French Accordeons—Nos. 4, 5, 8, 11, 16, 17, 71, 72, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.



One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Historical Sketches of North Carolina, FROM 1584 TO 1851.

COMPILED from Original Records, Official Documents and Traditional Sketches, &c., &c, by JOHN H WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Extract from the University Magazine, (May number):

"A most liberal expenditure of time and substance has been made by a native citizen of North Carolina to supply the young men just coming on the stage of action with a portion of knowledge to them peculiar and important. He has furnished reminiscenes, refreshing to all which increase our pleasures at home and abroad."

Extract from George Bancroft, Historian of the United States:

"There are many separate pieces of information and valuable documents, which of themselves are worth the price of this work; which can be found no where else."

This work is valuable to members and others as containing the accurate returns of the population of each County, and is for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, N. C., October 4th, 1852. 97—

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B. Brown William s, . D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. —79

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of ank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

MONEY LOST.

LOST, by the subscriber, on Friday last, in Raleigh, two *Fifty Dollar Bills* of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The said bills are new, dated the 1st January, 1852, and are believed to be numbers 265 and 266—letter A.

The public are cautioned against taking these bills, as they are my property.

The subscriber will be thankful for any information which will lead to the recovery of his money.

J. E. ALLEN.

Jan. 10, 1853. 16—tf.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

HAVE this day received six cases of super MOLESKIN HATS, which embraces the Spring Fashions for 1853. And will continue to receive the LATEST STYLES, as the Summer advances, from the most fashionable Hatters North. They flatter themselves that they will be able to present to their customers and the Hat-wearing community in general a larger assortment of Hats this season than heretofore presented by them.

February 4, 1853. 23—

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—w1y.

JUST received and for sale at FR. MAHLER'S, "Westside of the Capitol," 20 bbls. best Mercer Potatoes.

Raleigh, Feb. 11th, 1853. 28—

New Stage Line FROM WELDON TO GASTON

THE travelling public are informed that a new line of four horse Troy, with Coaches stocked with fine Teams, and provided with skillful and attentive drivers, has been recently put on the route from Weldon to Gaston, running daily in connection with the Raleigh and Gaston, Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington, and R. R. Roads. By this comfortable and agreable line of Stages, passengers leaving Portsmouth, in the morning, reach Weldon in time to take the Stage for Gaston, where they connect with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and arrive at Raleigh the same evening; and passengers leaving Raleigh in the morning, arrive at Sledges or Gaston in time to take the Stage for Weldon, and arrive at Weldon in time to take the cars for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York